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§ 351. Notes on the Flora of the Lake Superior Copper Region.

Probably one of the first things that will strike the eye of the botanical observer from the vicinity of New York, on his arrival in this region, will be the total absence of so many of our familiar forest trees.—*Castanea vesca*, L., var. *Americana*, Michx., is not to be found at all. The genus *Quercus* is not nearly so plentifully represented as with us and *Carya* is a rarity.

The mass of the forest is made up of *Abies Canadensis*, Michx., *Abies balsamea*, Marsh., *Pinus resinosa*, Ait., *Betula papyracea*, Ait., and a thick undergrowth of *Ostrya Virginica*, Willd., *Corylus rostrata*, Ait., and *Betula lenta*, L.

One of the most conspicuous objects along roadsides and the borders of woods, during July, is the *Rubus Nutkanus*, Mogino, with its bunches of pure white flowers. In situations a little more shaded may be found *Adenocaulon bicolor*, Hook. *Streptopus amplexifolius*, DC., *Streptopus roseus*, Michx., and a carpet of *Cornus Canadensis*, L., *Linnæa borealis*, Gronov., and *Mitchella repens*, L.

In the deepest parts of the forests, under the shade of the evergreens, the *Ericaceæ* are well represented.—*Epigæa repens*, L.; *Gaultheria procumbens*, L.; *Pyrola elliptica*, Nutt.; *P. Chlorantha*, Swartz.; *P. secunda*, L.; *P. minor*, L.; *Moneses uniflora*, Gray; *Chinaphila maculata*, Pursh.; *P. umbellata*, Nutt.; and *Monotropa uniflora*, L., grow in abundance, especially near or on the old rotten trunks of *Abies Canadensis* that have fallen.—With these latter species many of the *Orchidaceæ* occur: *Habenaria Hookeri*, Torr.; *H. orbiculata*, Torr.; *Goodyera repens*, R. Br.; *G. pubescens*, R. Br.; *G. Menziesii*, Lindley; *Listera convallaroides*, Hook.; *Mycrostylis ophioglossoides*, Nutt.; *Liparis Læselii*, Richard, and *Aplectrum hyemale*, Nutt.—Among the grasses may be noted *Brachyelytrum aristatum*, Beauv.; *Calamagrostis Canadensis*, Beauv.; *Glyceria Canadensis*, Trin.; *Poa serotina*, Ehrhart; *Gymnostichum Hystris*, Schreb.; the new species, *Avena Smithii*, T. C. Porter; *Phalaris arundinacea*, L., and *Milium effusum*, L.

Among the Cryptogams we have: *Equisetum limosum*, L.; *E. sylvaticum*, L.; *E. scirpoides*, Michx.; *Phegopteris Dryopteris*, Fée.; *Aspidium aculeatum*, Swartz, var. *Braunii*, Koch; *Woodsia glabella*, R. Br.; and *Lycopodium annotinum*, L.; *L. clavatum*, L.; *L. complanatum*, L. *Selaginella rupestris*, Spreng. occurs in great abundance on rocks and cliffs in company with *Asplenium Trichomanes*, L.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 1879.

ARTHUR HOLLICK.

§ 352. Diseased *Lepidium*.—Along the roadsides of West Philadelphia I have lately seen two interesting diseased forms of *Lepidium Virginicum* which may be more common than I know. In both the stem is much thickened, knotted, and cracked, besides being somewhat woody. A little cutting shows that this is the effect of some egg-laying insect. One form seems to consist mainly in a shortening of all the branches of the herb, thickening up the top until it becomes a bush you can hardly see through, and, by bringing the pods together, giving the plant an appearance of prodigious fruitfulness. This